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## BANKS AGREE TO GIVE GOLD.

Nearly \$15,000,000 Is Pledged to Swell Uncle Sam's Reserve.

Legal Tenders and Treasury Notes Will Be Accepted in Exchange.

Plan Has Been Accomplished by Informal Talks Between the Leaders.

Still Higher Figure May Be Reached After Certain Presidents and Directors Confer.

BIG WITHDRAWAL FOR SHIPMENT.

J. Pierpont Morgan Reported as Saying the Government Could Easily Sell Bonds. Lively Day on the Exchange.

It was announced yesterday that the heads of the leading national banks are willing to part with a slice of their gold holdings in order to replenish the Government gold reserve.

This movement of the bankers has been on the tapis several days. It came to a head yesterday, when the leaders in the plan were able to announce definitely that between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000 gold had already been pledged by the leading banks for that purpose.

It was originally intended to obtain \$20,000,000, which, as the reserve is now about \$80,000,000, would place it well above the \$100,000,000 mark, which is sentimentally the limit desired to be maintained. It is not unlikely that this figure may be reached, as several of the bank presidents who were approached desired first to consult with their directors, and reserved decision until such conference was held.

PLAN INFORMALLY MADE. There was no formal meeting of bank presidents to discuss the plan. It was all accomplished by informal talks and visiting between those interested. Among those who were active in the movement were J. P. Morgan, president of the Bank of America; Henry W. Cannon, president of the Chase National Bank; J. Edward Simmons, president of the Fourth National Bank; and William Sherer, manager of the Clearing House Association. Russell Sage and John T. Terry are also said to be actively interested.

In round numbers the holdings of gold by the New York banks in the Clearing House Association are about \$60,000,000. It was at first proposed that each bank part with 50 per cent of its holdings, which would give the Treasury \$30,000,000, bringing the reserve up to \$120,000,000. Many of the banks declined to part with that amount of the yellow metal. Then it was suggested that the raising of \$20,000,000 be accomplished by voluntary pro rata contributions from the banks, according to the amount of gold held.

A stumbling block presented itself to this plan by the avowed opinion of several bankers that the hoard about the reserve was "all rubbish," and that neither voluntary deposits of gold nor yet a bond issue was at all necessary at the present time. Just how the gold will be given has not yet been decided, but that nearly \$15,000,000 has been pledged is an absolute certainty.

WILL ACCEPT GREENBACKS. The banks turning over this gold to Uncle Sam will take legal tenders and Treasury notes in exchange. No list has been made out, and no paper circulated for signatures, but as near as can be learned the banks which have already expressed a willingness to help replenish the reserve are the Importers and Traders' Bank, Chemical Bank, Chase, Fourth City, Third, Bank of Commerce, Gallatin, First and Hanover.

One of the leaders in the movement said yesterday: "The amount of money to be deposited has not been definitely decided as yet. That something must be done to restore confidence and stop this senseless liquidation is patent. I do not think a bond issue would be a good thing at present. It might even shake confidence more. I do not know what rule will be followed by the banks, whether it will be by a division pro rata among the banks or according to voluntary contributions. Between \$12,000,000 and \$15,000,000 is, however, assured."

The most recent giving up of gold to the Government without receiving bonds in return was in February, 1893, when Charles Foster was Secretary of the Treasury. The associated banks of New York at that time deposited between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000. In April of the same year, after another raid on the reserve, the bankers in all parts of the country exchanged small lots of gold for small notes and legal tenders, amounting in the aggregate to nearly \$10,000,000 more.

BIG SHIPMENT ABROAD. The Treasury gold reserve lost about \$5,500,000 yesterday. As the net gold balance at the beginning of business yesterday was \$93,781,700, the balance is now well down toward \$90,000,000. Of the withdrawals yesterday \$3,000,000 will be exported on the German steamer sailing today. These shipments are as follows: Hazard Freres, \$800,000; L. von Hoffman & Co., \$650,000; and Nauth, Nachod & Kuhne, \$200,000. In addition to these amounts \$250,000 was taken by the various Canadian banks, but it is stated, not for export to Canada.

The early reports of heavy withdrawals of gold for export and the fact that Lon-

don came in weak, sent prices down in a hurry on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The bears raided everything in sight. The selling of stocks short by the bears and considerable liquidation of long stocks forced such a decline in the market as to give it the appearance of a panic, for a time.

The conspicuous features in the decline were the larger roads, their losses averaging about 35 per cent. In the first half hour, Sugar broke badly and Chicago Gas fell from 52 to 49½. Missouri Pacific declined from 17 to 15½. Nearly every stock showed corresponding declines. During the morning hours over 200,000 shares were dealt in.

COULD SELL BONDS EASILY. About noon, when rumors were industriously circulated about the raid on the Treasury, and a story was given out that even Government bonds could not be readily sold with which to replenish the reserve, J. Pierpont Morgan was reported as saying in regard to a bond sale:

"The Government would have no difficulty in selling bonds if it is so desired. It is absurd to question its ability to do so. It would, however, be inexpedient, I think, to issue them now."

When the opinion of Mr. Morgan became known the stock market rallied slightly. Later, when it became known that the banks stood ready to supply gold to the Treasury, prices began to jump upward. Several of the stocks fully recovered the declines recorded in the morning. The market closed with the bears in full retreat.

Washington, July 20.—The heavy gold engagements for export in New York to-day cause Treasury officials to fear that more will follow before the week is ended. In the absence of the President and Secretary Carlisle from Washington no expression of Treasury officials who possess their confidence do not hesitate to say that there will be no change in the attitude of the Administration toward the gold reserve and that if necessary to maintain it another bond issue will be resorted to.

## LOVE CAUSED ARREST.

Adelaide Barlow Caught When She Came to See Her Sweetheart Receive Sentence.

Adelaide Barlow, a pretty young woman who was a prisoner in the Yorkville Court in February last, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house at No. 219 East Twenty-eighth street, and who has since been released because she broke Magistrate Kudlich's parole, was arrested yesterday in the Criminal Court building. Her anxiety to see the man who called himself her brother off to prison brought her to the building.

At the time of her arrest her attractive appearance and apparent grief excited sympathy, and when well-dressed young man came forward and said he was the woman's brother and that a mistake had been made, she was paroled until morning, when the young man said he would produce bail. That was the last seen of the woman until her arrest yesterday. Meantime Headquarters Detectives Berkely and Rosenbaum, who had alleged brother was her sweetheart, John Ferguson, and they later arrested him in connection with a burglar named Thompson, charged with robbing a doctor's office. They were convicted and their cases were called for sentence in the Court of General Sessions yesterday.

Each of the men was sentenced to two years and a half in State prison. The detectives surmised that the girl would be present to hear the sentence and they found her in the corridor. They arrested her and brought her before Magistrate Kudlich in the Essex Market Court. She shed no tears this time.

"You abused my kindness once," said the Magistrate, "and you want again."

He held her in \$1,000 bail for trial.

## SAW HIS CHILD DROWN.

"The Will of God," and "the Tide Was Running Too Strong," Said the Father.

Shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday eight-year-old Henry Webster Jansen, of No. 348 Baltic avenue, Brooklyn, was drowned off the end of pier No. 27, East River, and neither his father nor a dozen other men made any determined effort to save the child.

The father is Nels Jansen, a Swede, from Helsingborg, who came to this country on a light. The family consisted, in addition to the drowned lad, of a boy of ten years, a girl of four and a baby of fourteen months, and the father and mother.

The unfortunate boy must have been dead for six hours when a reporter visited the Jansen home, but the mother had not heard of her loss. She did not shed a tear, but the eldest boy wept bitterly. The fatality was reported by Officer John Summers, at the Fourth Precinct Station House, on Clark street, 1:28 p. m. Great indignation was displayed against Jansen for his action in passively watching his child drown.

"The stone round his neck and chuck him in, too," cried the excited longshoreman. A strong flood tide was running and the body was washed away upriver. The boy was dressed in a shirt waist and short knee breeches, and was seen for a moment working on a light.

The mother says she was opposed to her husband taking the boy with him, and had tried to take the child's clothes. The father took him because, he said, he had kept his company and had been caught in some petty thefts.

Johnson arrived home late in the evening. When questioned as to why he had not attempted the rescue of his boy he replied: "It was the will of God that he should drown, besides the tide was running too strong for me to go in. It would have been suicide, and I have three other children to support."

## ADOPTED NINE GIRLS.

They Were His Dead Brothers, and Mr. Hartman Took Them to Keep His Nine Sons Company.

Leon Hartman, of Dubuque, Iowa, is a widower, the father of nine sturdy boys, and is worth \$40,000. He is also a big-hearted man, and yesterday he adopted nine fatherless girls to keep his boys company, and agreed to give their mother a home.

The mother is the widow of his brother, who lately died abroad. She arrived at Ellis Island yesterday, having crossed the ocean from Rotterdam on the Dutch land-American steamer Spaarndam. The first person she met was her brother-in-law, who had come all the way from Iowa to greet her. The children, ranging in age from three to fifteen years, are all bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked girls, and they so completely won Mr. Hartman's heart that he at once offered to adopt them.

The mother was willing, so were Ellis Island officials, and the papers were at once drawn up and signed by the interested parties. Then Mr. Hartman, accompanied by his brothers and their mother, left Ellis Island and took an afternoon train for Dubuque, where nine sons will give them a rousing welcome. The mother is possessed of considerable money in her own right, and it is more than likely that when Dubuque is reached she will marry her brother-in-law.

## JUSTICE GAYNOR FOR BRYAN.

In a Letter to General Almet F. Jenks, a Leading Lawyer of Brooklyn, He Voices His Sentiments on the Political Issues of the Day.

Brooklyn, July 14, 1896.

Dear Mr. Jenks: It is a time for moral courage. Depend upon it, in this hour of weakness, hesitation and desertion, the great mind and heart of the unselfish, intelligent people is not faltering. Through mazes of sophistry and masses of immaterial fact and fiction, their aggregate intelligence sees with sound vision; and though some things may not be shaped in platform declaration as they would have them, nevertheless, they see and understand the main purpose, and are steadfast to it. Their ranks are not disordered by the shameful cry of "Anarchist" and "Socialist." Such free use is likely to provoke the inquiry whether the comparatively few who have in a generation or less amassed, and who are now amassing, vast inflated fortunes out of the public by the issuing of untold millions of fraudulent bonds and stocks upon public privileges and franchises, to pay interest and dividends upon which a proportionate tribute is levied upon nearly every community in the country—whether they are not the Anarchists, the dangers of our institutions and social order, instead of those who think it wholesome and wise that such a state of things, and the unrest and demoralization caused by it, should not continue.

The parts of the platform against which this vulgar cry of "Anarchy" and "Socialism" is leveled, though not specified, are obviously those relating (1) to the money question, (2) to an income tax and (3) to interference by the general government in local affairs. In respect of the first, the Republican platform expressly favors bimetalism, but holds that it is impracticable in this country unless the other principal nations adopt it. The Democratic platform holds that this nation, great enough to take the lead of the world in adopting it independently. Thus, both parties agree that it is better than gold monometallism. Is a bimetalist he hooted at as an anarchist or lunatic?

Three years ago in London at the Mansion House I heard Mr. Balfour make his great speech to a distinguished audience in favor of bimetalism. I did not hear any one call him an Anarchist for so doing.

Those who say to us that the production of the two metals has since maintained about its former ratio and that we can go back to the former condition and keep them at a parity as money, may, therefore—well, be at least decently listened to. Some are crying out for the sacredness of contract obligations, and for the national credit and honor, as though there was a suggestion to repudiate private or public obligations. All contracts payable in gold are inviolable under the Constitution. They cannot be changed by law.

If our public bonds were by their terms payable in gold, they would have to be so paid. But they are not payable in gold.

The people of this country and of this State are for a tax upon incomes in excess of \$4,000 or \$5,000, by an overwhelming majority. It is the feeling even of the fair and conservative rich that those who have the property of a nation should pay its just proportionate share toward the support of government which protects it. That is the sentiment of every nation in Europe as well as of this nation. This cry from certain quarters of Anarchist and Socialist against those who favor an income tax will not change their minds. The fathers of many of them were abused in the same senseless manner for speaking and voting against human slavery.

No one can truthfully say that the allusion in the platform to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, declaring the recent income statute unconstitutional and void, is intemperate. That decision of a divided court itself upset the previous solemn decisions of that court. No court decision can permanently settle such a question contrary to the mature judgment of the nation. Does any one now say that the nation should have acquiesced in the Dred Scott decision by the same court? It was thought by those who hailed it with triumph to have settled forever here the stability of human slavery, but instead it only hastened the coming liberation of the slave. The people would not have it.

There is left only the objection to local interference by the general government. After the vehemence of those called "old-line Democrats" against Federal interference of any kind, even to the supervising of Federal elections, which we have heard from boyhood up, this sudden cry of Anarchy, especially by these "old-liners" against their old doctrine, is strange enough.

These so-called leaders who are bolting would do well not to be so conspicuous about it. What the people have done for them, and how little some of them have done in return for the people, and what use they have made of political prominence and trust for their own personal aggrandizement, may come under a brighter light than they can bear. The combination of individuals, for instance, both in and out of the Senate, who held up the Wilson Tariff bill in the Senate in the interest of the sugar, iron and coal trusts and combines, have not yet lost their identity in the public eye, whether they appeared openly, or masked behind dummies.

They will have a hard time to convince any one of their sincerity in now coming forward as the saviors of their party and of their country. Yours very truly, W. J. GAYNOR.

Hon. A. F. JENKS.

## JOHN C. SHEEHAN FOR THE TICKET.

The Tammany Leader Declares That the Masses Want Open Declaration For Bryan Without Delay.



John C. Sheehan.

One thing is certain—the leaders who do advise have not come to a conclusion hastily. They have gone among the people—the common people, mind you, and not the millionaires—and they have found that these people are not inclined to stand any further delay.

Unless a change of sentiment occurs between now and election day, Bryan will sweep the State. You may call it a "crisis," or what you will, but the people are behind it. They are being educated, and the most frantic efforts of the opposition cannot stem the popular tide.

Believing this, it has been deemed advisable to hold a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Tammany organization as soon as possible. This meeting will be held within a few days, when steps will be taken of a definite and official character. You need not fear but that the Democrats of this State will be for Bryan. He will carry New York by a larger majority than did Cleveland in 1892.

JOHN C. SHEEHAN.

## CABLE CAR HURTS TWO.

Collides With a Heavy Express Van, Hurts the Driver From His Seat and Pins Down the Conductor.

Two men were hurt and the passengers on a Third Avenue cable car badly shaken up last night by a collision with a heavily-laden express wagon.

The accident occurred at the intersection of Fifty-second street and Third Avenue. The express wagon was a big covered van, belonging to the Adams Express Company. It was drawn by two horses.

As cable car No. 730, in charge of Gripman James Moran, of No. 1680 Third Avenue, and Conductor James Jacobs, of No. 2331 First Avenue, bound uptown, approached the corner the express wagon turned around the curb from Fifty-second street. The driver, Arthur M. Converse, of No. 162 Wiloughby Avenue, Brooklyn, reined his horses back on their haunches and swung them to the right.

This saved the horses from injury, but the car struck the bow of the wagon with terrific force, drove it against one of the elevated railroad pillars, where it was pinned fast.

## ACCUSED BY A WOMAN.

Sarah Brady Told a Strange Story of Assault and Implicated a Baggage-master.

Whether Sarah Brady, twenty-two years old, and comely, is hysterical or whether George D. Gels, forty-eight years old, baggage-master for Dodd's Express Company, is guilty of assault, is a problem, which was arrested early yesterday morning in front of the Waldorf Hotel, after he had been pursued from Thirty-fourth street

and Eighth Avenue to the Waldorf by the young woman who appeared against him in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. The sight of the hatless woman, screaming as she ran after Gels, attracted the attention of four blocks had been traversed that Police-man Mounahan ended the chase by arresting the man and the girl.

She said that Sunday afternoon she called upon her married sister at No. 779 Tenth Avenue, and remained there until 10 o'clock Monday morning. She was waiting at Ninth Avenue for a car, when she claims, Gels approached her and said roughly: "What are you doing here?" Then, she says, he led her east along Thirty-fourth street, and after they had crossed Eighth Avenue he knocked her down and abused her.

Gels told Magistrate Plummer that he was walking through Thirty-fourth street, and when near the Broadway Tabernacle the girl sprang upon him and began screaming. He did not know what sort of a game I was up against," he said, "and so I ran away to avoid trouble."

Gels was held in \$1,000 bail. Certain police believe that Miss Brady is either hysterical or has a lively imagination.

## ALTGELD HEIR TO \$40,000.

John W. Lanehart, the Governor's Cousin and Business Friend, Cuts Off His Own Wife with \$15,000.

Chicago, July 19.—Governor Altgeld has fallen heir to considerable wealth through the death of John W. Lanehart, which occurred July 16. The will, which was filed for probate this morning, makes the Governor of Illinois executor and beneficiary to the extent of \$40,000. This bequest, the will specifies, is not to be applied to any of the Governor's debts existing at the time of the testator's death.

The will intends that the Governor shall have absolute control of the property and the testator expects him to keep it for his own benefit. The only other beneficiary is Ada E. Lanehart, the widow of the deceased, whose share in the estate is \$15,000, and the household effects and horses and carriages. The rest of the estate goes without reservation to John P. Altgeld.

The estate consists of stocks, bonds and contingent interests in business enterprises to the amount of \$30,000, and \$25,000 in real estate. That the Governor of the State of Illinois, supposed by the people to be worth in the neighborhood of a million dollars, should be left the greater share of his cousin's property under such conditions aroused comment upon all sides when the fact became known.

As the Governor and Mr. Lanehart were business associates for so long, and as Mr. Altgeld was no doubt a great help to his cousin, this may account somewhat for the fact that the widow and heirs were not more substantially recognized.

## MRS. LEASE'S NEW MOVE.

She Is Going to Forsake Politics, but Meanwhile Is Urging the Populists to Endorse Bryan.

Minneapolis, July 20.—Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease was in the city to-day on her way to the St. Louis Convention.

"I will forsake politics the first of August," she said. "I have been engaged by a New York lyceum bureau to deliver a series of lectures on literary subjects, and it is part of the contract that all politics shall be tabooed. I expect to keep my contract in that respect."

Concerning silver and the Presidential fight Mrs. Lease spoke in her usual fearless manner.

"The Constitution emphatically and distinctly recognizes gold and silver as the money of this country," she declared. "The McKinley Republicans and Whittier Democrats in delegating the right to regulate our financial affairs to Europe have struck a reasonable blow at the principles on which our government rests."

"They are not only secessionists from the platform of four years ago, but they are repudiators and traitors in the same sense that Jeff Davis was a traitor."

"Mrs. Lease will work for the nomination of Bryan at St. Louis. 'The Populists have just got to nominate him,' she said. 'It isn't a question of leader, but of principle.'"

## "DIE WALKURE" AT HOME.

Frenzied Applause Given to the Illustrious Performers of Wagner's Chief d'Oeuvre at Bapreuth.

Bayreuth, July 20.—The usual large audience assembled this afternoon in the Festspielhaus to hear "Die Walkure," the second part of Wagner's tetralogy, "Der Ring des Nibelungen." The performance commenced at 4 o'clock and concluded at about 10, with an interval for refreshments after the second act.

The cast was as follows: Siegmund, Emil Gerhäuser; Hunding, Ernst Wachter; Wotan, Carl Perron; Sieglinde, Rosa Sucher; Brunnhilde, Lilli Lehmann-Kallisch; Fricka, Marie Brema; Walkure, Josephine von Arnim; Auguste Meyer, Marion Weed, E. Heink-Schumann, Fraulein Neumeier, Luisa Reuss-Beise, Katharine Rosing and Olive Fromstad.

The presentation to-day was more successful and more in accordance with the Wagner tradition than that of "Rheingold" yesterday. Frenzied applause was given at the end of the first act, and increased at the conclusion of each of the two succeeding acts.

Frau Sucher gave a fine representation of Sieglinde and captured the audience with her. Herr Gerhäuser was in splendid voice, but his acting was like that of a marionette. Marie Brema, as Fricka, was majestic. Frau Lilli Lehmann electrified the house as Brunnhilde. Carl Perron, as Wotan, was brilliant and stately, but his voice, though sonorous, was not sufficient to fill the theatre. The eight Walkurens were excellent. Dr. Hans Richter conducted the orchestra in an incomparable manner.

## BISHOP COXE IS DEAD.

Venerable Prelate Succumbs to Nervous Dyspepsia at Clifton Springs, N. Y.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 20.—Ten days ago the Rt. Rev. A. Cleveland Cox, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of western New York, went to the sanitarium at Clifton Springs, N. Y., where he died early this evening. For years he had suffered with nervous dyspepsia, of which he frequently complained to his friends. Recently the trouble became more severe and on the advice of his physician he determined to try Clifton Springs sanitarium. To-night a telegram from that place brought the news of his death from dyspepsia.

One son, Reginald Cleveland Cox, the artist, and one daughter, Julia, who lives in Buffalo, survive. A short time ago his daughter Ophelia Cox died at Canandaigua, N. Y. The death of Bishop Cox was a surprise to his Buffalo friends, as very few knew that he was critically ill. Bishop Cox was born in Mendham, N. Y., May 10, 1818, and had been Bishop of Western New York since April 5, 1865, when he succeeded Bishop De Lancy.

## TAMMANY WILL FIGHT FOR BRYAN.

Leaders Confer with Sheehan and Advise Indorsement.

All Agree That the Democratic Voters Are for the Chicago Nominees.

Meeting of the Tammany Executive Committee to Be Held in a Few Days.

## LEADERS CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

Practically Unanimous in Their Opinion That Bryan Will Sweep the State and Exceed Cleveland's 1892 Majority in This City.

The most important incident of the campaign, so far as New York is concerned, at least, was an "impromptu" conference of Tammany district leaders, with John C. Sheehan yesterday afternoon. The meeting is called "impromptu" because it was the desire of the leaders to have the conference so designated, and because no official action was taken, but it was the unanimous opinion of the Tammany men present that the feeling in Democratic circles throughout the city was so strong in favor of the nominees of the Chicago convention, that any "unnecessary delay" in giving Tammany's official indorsement to them and to the platform would be in direct opposition to the popular will. Therefore, a rousing ratification meeting by Tammany is practically assured for the near future.

## Leaders Meet by Agreement.

Mr. Sheehan, who is summing up at Far Rockaway, had not been in New York since last Thursday until he came to town yesterday forenoon. There seemed to be a tacit understanding among the various district leaders that Mr. Sheehan would be glad to see them at his office, No. 228 Broadway, and, by what may have been merely a coincidence, no less than nine leaders were at his office at 2 o'clock.

That the meeting was important was evidenced by the fact that the door of Mr. Sheehan's private office was kept sealed—a proceeding entirely at variance with Mr. Sheehan's usual custom in the case of "informal" conferences. The first leader to arrive was Alderman Oakley, of John Kelly's old district. Mr. Oakley, it was said, had for the object of his visit a desire to hold a ratification meeting in his district this week, but he did not wish to do so as Mr. Purroy had done—ratify before word had come from the Wigwam.

He was followed soon by Coroner John B. Shea, of Mr. Purroy's district, and then there came in order Amos J. Cummings, State Senator Thomas F. Grady, Judge Martin T. McMahon, Civil Justice Wanhope Lynn, Alderman Lantry, State Senator Muninger and ex-Judge Brown.

Thomas Dunn, of the Twenty-sixth District, was expected at this informal gathering, but he was at Kingsbridge.

Doors Closed. All Late Comers. The door of the private office was closed at 2 o'clock, leaving a large number of lesser Tammany lights without the portals. Now and then the sound of voices could be heard, but the tones did not indicate anger, but rather some euphatic expression of opinion. Now and again Mr. Sheehan's voice was heard above the others.

That the conference was, as declared, largely "informal" was shown by the fact that Senator Grady, Judge Brown and Coroner Shea left one by one before the other gentlemen.

It was after 3 o'clock when the door was opened, and the leaders who had remained prepared to depart. They emerged looking decidedly satisfied. All of them expressed the sentiment that "Everything's all right in my district," but Mr. Sheehan was even more explicit.

He said the reports to which he had listened, all indicating the practical unanimity of opinion in favor of Bryan and Sewall among the Democratic masses. The candidates were looked upon as incomparable in many respects, and he felt that to meet a leader who thought the voters of the party would endorse a bolt. The platform on the whole was extremely popular, and in a "campaign of education" such as this one must be the advocates of free silver coinage would have a chance to be heard, and would unquestionably gain many new adherents.

Masses Oppose McKinleyism. "The farmers and the poor people of all classes are intensely interested in this campaign," he said, "and whether or not they believe in free silver coinage makes no difference—they do not believe in McKinleyism, and they will not vote for a syndicate candidate. They will vote for Bryan and Sewall, and Tammany Hall will support Bryan and Sewall with all its strength."

Thomas Dunn, leader of the Twenty-sixth District, arrived at Mr. Sheehan's office two late for the conference. He said, however, and it should be remembered that he stands very close to Mr. Sheehan—that the people were in favor of Tammany's indorsement if the work of the Chicago Convention.

"There can be no mistaking the feeling among the people this year," said Mr. Dunn. "They are heart and soul for Bryan and Sewall, and the Tammany leaders are of the opinion that there ought to be no further delay in ratifying the nominations. That these nominations are popular is evident on every side. I have never known so real enthusiasm so early in a campaign."

The people believe in the Chicago platform and they believe in the integrity and ability of Mr. Bryan. An hour's walk in any district of our city will convince you of the opinion that there ought to be no further delay in ratifying the nominations. That these nominations are popular is evident on every side. I have never known so real enthusiasm so early in a campaign."

Mr. Sheehan had decided to call the Executive Committee together Saturday afternoon, when not only will steps be taken looking to the indorsement of the Chicago platform, but also to the setting for a meeting of the General Committee. Mr. Sheehan telephoned to the Journal from Far Rock-